

The McChords of Kentucky

AND SOME

RELATED FAMILIES

THE HYNES, CALDWELL, WICKLIFFE, HARDIN,
McELROY, SHUCK AND IRVINE FAMILIES

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DECEMBER 15, 1941

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

These sketches and tables were prepared* to preserve, for my children, some information about their ancestors and their families. No attempt has been made to compile complete genealogical data. Fairly complete biographical sketches of some individuals are given; as to others, only fragmentary details are available. In most instances they will not be found to be of historical importance or of general interest, except as they may be typical of the life and times of the early settlers of Kentucky and of the two or three generations that followed them.

It will be appreciated if errors noted in the facts stated are brought to the author's attention.

*In this connection, I wish to record my indebtedness to my brother, Chas. M. McChord, for many things, including his knowledge of the family history and traditions, as well as his researches in the early records of Washington County.

THE MIGRATIONS OF THE FAMILIES

The McChords and Caldwells seem to have been family friends from the earliest times, as were the McElroys and Irvines, and all were related by the ties of religion and race.

Each of the following statements applies to the ancestors of each of these four families:

1. They were Scotch Highlanders and Presbyterians.
2. As a result of the religious persecutions and political turmoil in Scotland following the Scottish rebellions and uprisings in the latter part of the 17th century and the first quarter of the 18th century, they fled to North Ireland and then, during the period 1720-1730, emigrated to America.
3. They first settled in eastern Pennsylvania.
4. They participated in the Revolutionary War, some in the French and Indian Wars.
5. Before coming to Kentucky, they went to western and southern Virginia, the McChords to Maryland.
6. They arrived in Kentucky during the period 1780-1790.

The member of the Hynes family who first came to America, went from North Ireland to Philadelphia. His son went from Maryland into the Revolutionary War, and had settled in Nelson County, Ky., before 1785.

The Wickliffes and Hardins emigrated from England at a much earlier date. They went from Virginia to the present Fayette County in southwestern Pennsylvania, and together came to Nelson, now Washington, County, Ky., in 1786.

The Shucks came from Germany about the middle of the 18th century. They settled in Northumberland County, Pa., and came to Washington, now Marion, County, Ky., about 1795.

Most of these pioneer families were represented in Washington County when it was established in 1792, and the descendants of all of them were living there prior to the Civil War.

However, with the passing of the present generation, the names of all these families will have disappeared almost completely from that county.

THE McCHORD FAMILY*

The MacKorda family, a Scotch Highland clan, lived on the Island of Skye, near the northwest coast of Scotland until the latter part of the 17th century. James was the chieftain of the clan. His son John is said to have been born at Argyle on that island.

James and his descendants were Presbyterians. The earliest authentic record I have seen of the family in this country is a record of the Derry Presbyterian Church, near the present location of Hershey, Pa., which shows that William McCord, a grandson of the Scottish chieftain, was an elder of that church in 1734. It appears, however, that the MacKorda family was allied with the McDonalds and other highland clans who were Jacobites, and supported the Stuarts in their efforts to regain the throne of England. At any rate, James MacKorda fought under the Viscount of Dundee, and with him was killed, at the battle of Killiecrankie. That battle between the rebellious clansmen and the troops of William of Orange took place in 1689 about fifty miles north of Glasgow.

James' son John succeeded him as head of the clan and participated in the Jacobite Rising in 1715. At, or about, this time John died. Following the suppression of this rebellion, John's seven sons, John, David, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and James, together with their kinsmen and friends, fled across the Channel to North Ireland and settled in Tyrone County, near Stewartstown. It is reported that descendants of this family still live in that section and still are Presbyterians. The civil and religious strife and the consequent chaotic economic condition in Ireland, soon lead some of John's sons to join the emigration of Scotch-Irish families to the American colonies.

William and, perhaps, three of his brothers, together with their families, emigrated from Ireland and settled near the

*The following plan has, for the sake of convenience, been generally observed in the preparation of the sketches relating to each family: first, a statement of some information about its origin is given, then follows a partial genealogical table, and finally are inserted brief biographical sketches of certain members of the family.

present location of Harrisburg in Lancaster (now Dauphin) County,* Pa., in the period 1720-1730, or about that time.

Owing to the vicissitudes of frontier life in this section and the consequent lack of official records covering this period, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine with certainty the Christian names of the McCord brothers who were the first immigrants, or to ascertain who were the sons of each in the next generation.

Our lineage from Richard McCord, who died in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1779, has been definitely established. It seems certain that Richard's father was one of the brothers referred to above who immigrated to Lancaster County in the period 1720-1730. There is some basis for the belief that his name was James, though this fact has not been established.

The second generation of the family in Pennsylvania suffered terribly at the hands of the Indians during the period (1756-1763) of the French and Indian War. William McCord's fort in Franklin County was destroyed in 1756. He and a number of settlers were killed and Anne, the wife of John McCord, was taken to the Indian settlement on the Allegheny River, called the "Kittanig." She was held captive there for nearly six months, when she was released by the Colonial militia under Col. John Armstrong. David McCord was killed in Dauphin County in 1758, and in 1763 George McCord was killed at his home in Perry County. During or immediately following this period several members of the family went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and North Carolina.

During the period 1785-1790, following the Revolutionary War, there was a somewhat similar movement to Fayette County, Ky. In 1785 John, probably the son of the George who had been killed by the Indians in 1763, came with his family from Perry County, Pa. In 1790 David, probably the son of William who had been killed by the Indians in 1756, came with his family from Mecklenburg County, N. C. In the same year John, son of

*In order to avoid repetition and confusion in the subsequent references to counties in this section, the following statement is here inserted: Lancaster County, located on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River in southern Pennsylvania, originally contained the territory out of which were subsequently created the counties of Dauphin, which is also east of the Susquehanna, Perry, York and Franklin, which are west of the river. Subsequent references in this statement to localities in this section will be to the counties as they now exist.

Richard McChord of York County, Pa., came with his family from Baltimore, Md.

The four migrations that were successive steps in the progress of the family from Scotland to Kentucky, during the period from 1715 to 1790, were not confined to members of this one family. As has heretofore been indicated, these migratory groups were composed of many families that were driven by the same conditions and drawn by the same hopes. They were bound together by ties of blood, religion and family friendships that had persisted for generations.

It seems certain that the George McCord mentioned above, and our ancestor, Richard McChord, who died in York County in 1779, were brothers. It is probable their mother was Susannah, the daughter of Thomas Robinson. It is believed that the names "George," "Richard" and "Thomas" came into the family through this Robinson connection. It may be noted here that Thomas Robinson's grandson, George Robinson, and the latter's son Jonathan, fought in the Revolutionary War and both of them thereafter came to Fayette, now Scott, County, Ky. James F. Robinson, a son of Jonathan, became an eminent lawyer at Georgetown, and Governor of Kentucky in 1862.

This statement should not be closed without calling attention to the fact that the history of the McChord family illustrates how the spelling of surnames also changed during this period of transition. We have noted that in Scotland the name was spelled "MacKorda." Before any of the family had come to America from Ireland the two "a's" had been dropped, and with most of the family the name had been contracted to "McCord." However, the official records of York County and of the adjoining counties in Pennsylvania definitely show that Richard, who died in 1779, and his family, and occasionally other members of the clan, customarily used the "h." When this was begun, no one can say. The probable explanation is that with some the custom had been early developed and long continued to substitute the "Ch" for the "K" in the original spelling of the name.

This family also illustrates how the same pattern of Christian names has continued through succeeding generations and furnishes genealogists with a very definite clue as to family rela-

tionships. Among the children of *each* of the three early settlers in Kentucky, who as stated above came in the period 1785-1790, there were a James, a John, a David, an Ann, and a Mary, called "Polly." The appearance of the name "Jean" or "Jane" among the children of Richard and of three other members of the second generation in the Lancaster County section of Pennsylvania is the one slender clue that we now have as to the Christian name of the ancestress of them all—the wife of James, the Scottish Chieftain.

THE McCHORD TABLE.

JAMES MACKORDA, b. 1620, d. 1689.

m. Jean (?) —————

JOHN McCORD, b. 1660, d. 1717.

m. Mary McDougall.

John, David, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, *James*.*

JAMES McC(H)ORD, b. 1686,† d. —————

m. Susannah (?) Robinson.

Richard, George and other sons.

RICHARD McCHORD, b. 1715-1720, d. 1779.

m. Rose —————

1. Susannah, b. (c) 1745, m. Joseph White.

2. James, b. (c) 1749.

*In this and in the following tables, where more than one name in the same generation is given, the person whose name is printed in *italics* was an ancestor of the writer, and that name is repeated as the father of the next generation.

The official records of Lancaster County for the period prior to 1742 were destroyed, hence the Christian name of the father of George and Richard McChord cannot be established by such records. In some of the genealogical libraries are publications containing statements by one of George's descendants that George's father was William. This may be correct. It has been established that William McCord died in Lancaster County in 1739. However, in view of the custom of those days of naming the oldest son for his father or paternal grandfather, it is hardly probable that Richard and George were the sons of William, since each named his oldest son James, and his second son John.

†This date is a mere approximation with no basis other than the reported date of the birth of James' father and of his sons.

The McChord Table

3. *John*, b. 1752, d. 1839.
4. *George*, d. 1785 (killed).
5. *Thomas*, d. 1785 (killed).
6. *Jean*, d. 1779-1786.
7. *William*, b. 1764.

GEORGE McCORD,* , d. 1763.
 m. Ann ———.

1. *Margaret*.
2. *Susannah*.
3. *James*.
4. *Jane*.
5. *John*, b. (c) 1759, d. 1812 in Kentucky.

JOHN McCORD, b. Dec. 29, 1752, d. Oct. 26, 1839.
 m. *Isabella Caldwell* (c) 1780.

1. *James*, b. March 29, 1785, d. May 29, 1820.
2. *Ann*, b. Feb. 22, 1787, d. April 23, 1816, m. Rev. John McFarland.
3. *Mary (Polly)*, m. Rev. Samuel Crothers, March 8, 1813.
4. *John*, b. 1792, d. Feb. 12, 1841.
5. *David L.*, b. Jan. 24, 1799.
6. *William C.*, b. Jan. 7, 1803.

JOHN McCORD (1792-1841).
 m. *Lydia Caldwell*, Feb. 2, 1815.

1. *Isabella*, b. April 27, 1816, d. March 26, 1832.
2. *Mary Ann*, b. July 11, 1823, d. in infancy.
3. *Robert C.*, b. Dec. 26, 1824, d. Aug. 8, 1908.
4. *William T.*, b. May 16, 1827, d. May 3, 1828.
5. *Lydia Ann*, b. Aug. 16, 1830, d. 1864.

m. *R. H. Rowntree*.

*The names of George's children are included in this table for comparison with those of Richard's children.

ROBERT C. McCHORD (1824-1908).

m. Laura Hynes, Dec. 8, 1846.

1. Alfred H., b. Oct. 5, 1847, d. Sept. 12, 1911.
2. William C., b. July 3, 1850, d. July 5, 1928.
3. Robert C., b. Nov. 1, 1851, d. Feb. 19, 1939.
4. John, b. March 15, 1854.
5. Mary, b. June 24, 1856, d. March 14, 1934, m. Nick Ray.
6. Chas. C., b. Dec. 3, 1859, d. Nov. 24, 1937.
7. Lydia, b. 1860, d. 1923.
8. Elizabeth, b. 1863, d. 1919, m. Frank Harcourt.

WILLIAM C. McCHORD (1850-1928).

m. Nannie McElroy, Jan. 14, 1875.

1. Charles M., b. Dec. 22, 1875.
2. Annie Laura, b. Oct. 6, 1879, m. Wm. H. Williams.
3. William C., b. April 26, 1882.
4. Howard H., b. Feb. 23, 1886, d. March 14, 1887.
5. John H., b. Dec. 15, 1888.

RICHARD McCHORD (c. 1715-1779).

Nothing is known of Richard McChord other than the information obtained from the official records of York County, Pa. These records establish the following facts: He died in 1779, a resident of Fawn Township, York County, Pa., leaving a widow, Rose McChord, and five sons and two daughters. He is described as "yeoman" in the bond executed by his oldest son, James, upon his appointment as administrator of his estate. At the time of his death he owned about 250 acres of land. Part of this land was evidently located on the Susquehanna River, between Muddy Creek and the village of Peach Bottom. His sons, George and Thomas, are said to have been killed in 1785. Thomas is known to have been "of the Pennsylvania line," hence was probably a Revolutionary soldier.

The early home of Presbyterianism in York County was the Slate Ridge Church in Peach Bottom Township. A log building was erected near Muddy Creek soon after the original settlement.

Richard's son, John, married Isabella, the daughter of William Caldwell, who is buried in the Slate Ridge churchyard. It is not improbable that Richard McChord and William Caldwell were members of this church, and that, as will be later explained, this family connection ultimately resulted in Richard's grandson, John McChord, going to Washington County, Ky., to make his home.

JOHN McCHORD (1752-1839).

The birth place of John, the second son of Richard, is not definitely known, but it seems probable that it was York County, Pa.

He was living in Fawn Township, York County, in 1779. Not long after that year he married Isabella, the daughter of William Caldwell. He moved to Baltimore, Md., where he acquired property on Chatham (now Fayette) Street in 1787.

In Baltimore he apparently was engaged in the trade of a joiner. In 1790 he moved with his family to Lexington, Ky. At that time he owned, in addition to the property in Baltimore, a "house and plantation" of about 125 acres, the old family homestead, near the village of Peach Bottom, in York County, Pa. On his arrival in Fayette County, he bought from Andrew Gatewood 200 acres of land located on South Elkhorn Creek and apparently about 15 miles from Lexington. In a deed executed in 1796 he is described as "yeoman of Lexington, Ky." In 1797 he, Adam Rankin, a Presbyterian preacher, and David Logan, a Presbyterian elder, became trustees in the ownership of a lot on Walnut Street in Lexington, where it appears that for several years a school was conducted by John Hargy and his daughter (Staples, *Pioneer Lexington*, pp. 134, 302). In 1797 three apprentices were bound to John McChord to learn the trade of joiner. There is a family tradition that he was a stone mason. It seems evident that for several years after his arrival in Fayette County, he lived in Lexington and engaged in the occupation of a house builder.

In a biographical sketch of John's son, James, it is said that the latter's education was acquired "at the expense of upwards of \$2,000 furnished him at different times by an affectionate

father." It appears from a series of letters written by James to his sister, Mary (Polly), and brother-in-law, Samuel Crothers, that as early as 1811, his father, John McChord, was living at "Pleasant Rest," the farm on South Elkhorn Creek. John's wife, Isabella, died Aug. 16, 1815, and is probably buried on this farm. Referring to his mother's death, James said "My father was much affected at her death. He wept like a child and shook like an aspin leaf."

On April 15, 1818, John married Catherine Hargy, who had probably taught his children at the academy conducted by her father in Lexington. Catherine evidently did not live long after her marriage, since John married Mary J. Dorsey on Oct. 9, 1824, when he was 72 years old. He lived to be 87 and died Oct. 26, 1839. At the time of his death John was probably living in Lexington, since he had conveyed most, if not all, of his farm to his children several years before.

The mother of his children was his first wife, Isabella Caldwell. James, the oldest son, was educated at Transylvania University and became a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman at Lexington. In 1820 he was elected the first President of Centre College, but before he was able to undertake the duties of this office, his brilliant career was cut short by his untimely death. He had attended the Theological Seminary in New York with John McFarland and Samuel Crothers who became his brothers-in-law and intimate, lifelong friends. Mr. McFarland, who married Ann McChord, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the time of her death in 1816.

Mary McChord married Samuel Crothers who for many years was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, Ohio. From 1811 until shortly before his death, James carried on an active correspondence with his brothers-in-law in Ohio. His letters to Samuel and Mary Crothers are preserved in the library of the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia.

A separate biographical sketch of John McChord, Jr., will be given at the conclusion of this one. The younger brother, David, spent the winter of 1816-1817 in John's home in Lebanon and attended Mahan's Academy at that place. David went to Indiana to live and married there. His daughter, Mrs. Anna Noble, and granddaughter, Mrs. Kate Dean, exchanged visits

with the family in Washington County. William, the youngest son in the McChord family, spent the winter of 1817-1818 and probably several years thereafter with his brother, John, in Lebanon and attended school there with Michael Shuck. They became devoted friends. In early life William went to Tennessee to live and all trace of him has been lost. Michael Shuck rode with him to the Tennessee state-line in the vain endeavor to dissuade him from leaving Kentucky.

JOHN McCHORD (1792-1841).

John, the second son of John and Isabella McChord, was born in Fayette County and probably in Lexington. It is also probable that after attending school there for a time he went to work in the tannery operated at that place by his father's friend, David Logan, for whom his younger brother was apparently named. He is said to have been a man of large and powerful physique.

When twenty-one years old, he, along with nearly 4,000 Kentuckians, responded to Gov. Shelby's call for volunteers for the campaign that culminated in the Battle of the Thames. On Aug. 31, 1813, John was mustered into the militia in Captain Matthew Flounoy's company of the First Regiment, composed of men from the Blue Grass section and commanded by Col. George Trotter of Lexington (p. 123, Hill's Roster of Kentucky Troops in the War of 1812).

Gov. Shelby marched northward with his Kentucky riflemen and joined General Harrison's forces. They were transported across Lake Erie by Perry's fleet and landed on Canadian soil. This expeditionary force was composed largely of Kentuckians determined to avenge the massacre of their kinsmen at the River Raisin. The British regulars under Col. Proctor and 3,000 Indians commanded by Tecumseh gave battle at the Thames River on Oct. 5, 1813. The British were routed and Tecumseh was killed. The first brigade of the American forces commanded by Col. Trotter acquitted itself with distinction. General Harrison presented Col. Trotter's regiment with the brass drum of the Forty-first British Infantry, which together with a large number of prisoners was captured in the battle.

The Kentucky volunteers were mustered out of service at Maysville, on Nov. 4, 1813 (*Young's Battle of the Thames*, pp. 38, 107, 131-133, 214).

Nothing is known as to how John McChord acquitted himself in the battle, except what may be inferred from the statement in the letter of March 19, 1814, from James McChord to his sister, Mary Crothers, that John "was in a great notion of taking a lieutenant's commission in the regular service."

John never returned permanently to Fayette County after his brief military experience. Apparently he went to Brooksville in Bracken County with acquaintances made in the army. He seems to have lived there for a few months and engaged in some sort of trade or venture.

It is also apparent from the following excerpts from the letters of his brother, James, that in early life John showed the inability to keep out of financial difficulties that characterized him in later life and wrecked a promising career: "John did not succeed in getting his money back at Brooksville. His note has been protested" (Nov. 29, 1814). "John is pretty near even with the world just now, having, among other things, endorsed for one of his Brooksville friends, for sixteen hundred dollars, every cent of which he had to pay at a few hours' warning" (Feb. 20, 1816).

Some time in 1814, John went to Washington County, probably to visit in the home of his mother's kinsman, Wm. T. Caldwell. At any rate, on Feb. 2, 1815, he married Lydia, the oldest daughter of that home. Soon afterward Mr. Caldwell gave John a tract of seventy acres on Hardin's Creek. The entrance to this place is on the Campbellsville Pike about one and one-half miles west of Lebanon. Here John erected a residence which is said to be still standing. On Hardin's Creek he constructed a tannery. The excavations in the side of the hill, where the vats were located, are still visible. For a few years after his marriage he settled down and did well. But it appears from the opinion in *McChord v. Abell*, 29 Ky. 467, that as early as 1826 John was unable to pay his debts. His father-in-law, Wm. T. Caldwell, died the following year, and Wm. T. Caldwell, Jr., died in 1830. It appears from the wills of both father and son that John had fallen from the good graces of the family. He

became estranged from his wife, and went to live in the northern part of Washington County, where he died Feb. 12, 1841. The location of his grave is not known.

His son, Robert, married Laura, the daughter of Abner Hynes. As will be later shown, the careers of the fathers of the children, whose marriage united these two families, followed brief and remarkably parallel courses to similar ends in wasted opportunities and dissipated estates.

ROBERT C. McCHORD (1824-1908).

Robert was born near Lebanon where he died at the age of eighty-four. He was a little below average height, with broad shoulders, large head, prominent nose and blue eyes.

When he was about eight years old, his mother with her small children went back to the old Caldwell home near Springfield to live. She died the following year. Their great-uncle, Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown, was appointed guardian of Robert and his sister, Lydia. He administered the large estate of land and negroes left in trust for them by their grandfather, Wm. T. Caldwell.

Robert grew to manhood in comparative luxury. While visiting Mr. Wickliffe in Bardstown he met and married Laura Hynes. He brought his bride to live on the plantation near Springfield inherited from his grandfather. Here his eight children were born and, until 1863, he lived the life typical of the plantation owner of those days. He took an active interest in local political affairs, and for two terms, 1853 and 1855, represented Washington County in the Legislature.

While he did not join the army, he favored the Union cause during the Civil War. As a result of the effects of the war, he became involved in debt, and in the fall of 1863 his lands and negroes were sold. Thus for the first time since it was patented by Patrick Henry to Robert Caldwell, the Caldwell plantation passed out of the family.

Robert McChord was left without a house and without the means or ability to support his family.

In these circumstances his uncle, Chas. Caldwell, invited him and his family to live on one of his farms in Boyle County.

However Mr. Caldwell died the following year and the family found it necessary to go elsewhere to live.

R. H. Rowntree, a lawyer at Lebanon, had married Robert's sister, Lydia, who in the meantime had died without surviving issue. Mr. Rowntree, upon his wife's death, took a life estate in a farm on Cartwright's Creek located in Marion County on the Springfield-Lebanon Pike, which Mrs. Rowntree had inherited from her grandfather, Wm. T. Caldwell.

Mr. Rowntree became the benefactor of the McChord family and permitted the poverty-stricken brother of his deceased wife to bring his large family to this farm and live there without payment of rent.

On account of his addiction to drink, Robert was of little assistance to his wife and half-grown boys in making a living by the cultivation of the farm. Some time before Mrs. McChord's death in 1879, a home was acquired in Lebanon, where they moved. After his wife's death, Mr. McChord lived with his sons in Lebanon until his death in old age in 1908.

ALFRED H. McCHORD (1847-1911).

Alfred, the oldest son of Robert and Laura McChord, began his business career as a clerk at a small wage in the dry goods store of Phillips Bros. in Lebanon. In 1880 he formed a partnership with W. K. Robertson and for twenty-seven years conducted a large department store in Springfield. He later conducted gentlemen's furnishing stores at Winchester and Lebanon.

On Dec. 14, 1881, he married Eunice Harlan of Danville, who, with his daughter, Laura, survived him.

He was modest and affable, devoted to his family and his business and a man of the highest integrity.

WILLIAM C. McCHORD (1850-1928).

William was born on the farm near Springfield. He attended school intermittently at Springfield, Danville and Lebanon until he was about sixteen years old. As a boy, however, he did not appreciate the importance of an education and was

more interested in hunting and fishing than he was in his studies. Their great-uncle, Charles Caldwell, had made provision in his will for the education of William and Charles McChord. However the family was in such serious financial straits that William, with the approval of his mother, gave up his rights under his uncle's will in order to operate the Rown-tree farm on which the family was then living. He managed this farm and, in addition, secured employment by the day on the adjoining farms from 1864 to 1868 to earn the bare necessities of life for the family. He clerked for about a year in Phillips' store in Lebanon. Among his fellow employees in this store was Irvin Abell, the father of Louisville's most distinguished surgeon. In 1869 he determined to become a lawyer, returned to the farm where he worked during the day and read Blackstone's Commentaries at night, thinking they were the laws of Kentucky. In the fall of 1871 he secured a position, with only his meals and a place to sleep, as compensation, as Deputy County Clerk of Washington County. In 1872 he secured a license to practice law, but continued to work in the County Clerk's office until 1874 when he was elected County Attorney of Washington County, and in the same year was appointed Master Commissioner of the county. On Jan. 14, 1875, he married Nannie Irvine McElroy. He soon began to acquire a good private practice and was re-elected County Attorney in 1878. Four years later he purchased a farm on the Mackville Pike about one and a quarter miles from Springfield where he lived with his growing family. During the next twenty years he drove daily to and from his office in Springfield, and, at the same time, maintained general supervision of the operation of the farm. In 1902 he erected a brick office with an adjoining residence, in Springfield, where he lived the remainder of his life.

He was largely responsible for securing the extension to Springfield of a branch of the L. & N. R. R. Co. This line was completed and put in operation Jan. 1, 1888. He was made local attorney for the company, and in 1896 his employment was extended to include supervision of the litigation and the local attorneys in Green, Taylor and Marion counties. He always took an especial pride in this employment; the satisfac-

tion with his handling of the work was evidently mutual, since he held this position until his death, forty years after it was first undertaken.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1888 and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention the following year. He was appointed, with John D. Carroll and James C. Sims, by Gov. John Young Brown, a member of the Commission created by the Legislature to revise the statutory law of the state. As a part of his work on this Commission, he devised and drafted the statute, still in effect, imposing a franchise tax on corporations.

He was a lifelong Democrat, taking an active interest in local and state elections and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks. He was Grand Master of the Kentucky Grand Lodge of Masons in 1908.

In addition to securing railroad facilities for his community, he devised the ways and means for obtaining the telephone, electric light and water systems of Springfield. He was a pioneer in the movement to organize the farmers of the state to obtain better prices for their tobacco. In the course of his long fight to secure this end, he developed the plan of pooling tobacco, took a leading part in organizing the Burley Tobacco Growers Association, whose charter he had drafted; and, in 1908, to secure the enactment of his proposed measures to promote this movement, he again served Washington County in the Legislature. Through these varied contacts, he had a wide acquaintance and many friends throughout the state.

For a country lawyer, Mr. McChord had a large practice, being employed in most of the important cases of Washington County for a long period and frequently appeared in the courts of the adjoining counties. He was a hard and courageous fighter in a law suit and in any other undertaking in which he engaged. While this characteristic won for him many devoted clients and friends, it also brought him enemies. He was an indefatigable worker in developing both the facts and the law of his cases, and was an able and resourceful advocate in both the trial and appellate courts. Perhaps his chief characteristics were industry, sound judgment, physical and moral courage. The part of the practice which he most enjoyed was advising with his clients

in their business problems and the handling and settlement of estates. For many years before his death he was recognized as the leader of the Springfield bar and the most influential citizen of Washington County. He continued in the active practice until a few months before his death.

He was about five feet eight inches tall with an erect and graceful carriage. His eyes were blue, his hair black. His baldness accentuated the fine proportions of his head. His features were strong and cleanly cut. While dignified in his bearing, he was affable in manner and of an attractive personality. He was loyal to his friends and an affectionate and devoted husband and father. He encouraged each of his four children to take a college education. Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, he left a substantial estate upon his death on July 5, 1928, two days after his 78th birthday.

He died at the hospital of his brother, Dr. R. C. McChord, at Lebanon, and was buried in the cemetery on the hill above the Springfield Presbyterian church where he was married, where his children were baptized and of which he had long been a member and a generous contributor.

ROBERT C. McCHORD* (1851-1939).

Dr. McChord received his elementary education in the schools of Springfield, Lebanon and at Centre College Preparatory School in Danville.

In the spring of 1870, he received an appointment to West Point from Congressman J. Proctor Knott and remained at the Academy for two years when he resigned and began the study of medicine. He graduated from the Medical College of The University of Louisville on February 28, 1875, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Lebanon. Several post-graduate courses and regular visits to various clinics followed, chief of which were post-graduate courses at Polytechnic Medical College of New York in 1885 and 1890.

The Kentucky Medical Journal in its issue for April, 1939, records some of the chief events of his medical career as follows:

*This sketch of the life of his father was prepared by John L. McChord, of Cleveland, Ohio, who generously assisted in securing the data herein contained relating to the McChord and Caldwell families.

"* * * Dr. McChord was the oldest living Ex-President of the Kentucky State Medical Association, having served in 1897. * * * Dr. McChord was a member of the Council of the State Medical Association from 1905 to 1935 and was its Chairman from 1916 to 1934. He was Vice-President of the Southern Medical Association in 1907 and was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. For 55 years, he was surgeon for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. * * * Dr. McChord founded the Elizabeth Hospital at Lebanon, one of the first in the smaller cities in the State. He was in charge of its surgical work for 35 years. Dr. McChord was a frequent contributor to medical literature, and was a delegate to the American Medical Association for several terms. He was chairman of the committee which wrote the present constitution of the Kentucky State Medical Association which has not been amended since its adoption in 1904.

"No man exercised a greater influence in developing the constructive policies of the Kentucky State Medical Association than Dr. McChord."

Dr. McChord was also a Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in 1906, and a member of the Medical Advisory Board for Division No. 9 of the State of Kentucky during the World War.

His appearance was distinguished, his personality particularly attractive. During his long career and extensive practice as physician and surgeon he acquired many devoted friends.

Dr. McChord had varied interests outside of his profession. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, and one of the incorporators of the Proctor Knott Chautauqua Association. He was also one of the incorporators of The Farmers National Bank of Lebanon in 1890, and was one of the original directors, its first Vice-President, and succeeded to the Presidency in 1923. He was a member of the Board of Education in Lebanon, serving as its chairman for many years and he was responsible for the establishment of an accredited high school in 1909. In 1907, Dr. McChord purchased Maplehurst Stock Farm and for thirty years raised Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and saddle horses. He was especially fond of animals and was one of the original incorporators of the Marion County Fair Association.

On February 12, 1880, Dr. McChord was married to Elizabeth Lisle Harrison, and seven children, William, Charles, Robert, Eliza Lisle, Alfred, John and Waller, were born to this union. Dr. McChord died on February 19, 1939, and his remains were interred in the family lot in Ryder Cemetery in Lebanon.

JOHN McCHORD (1854-).

John, the fourth son of Robert and Laura McChord, went to work on the Rowntree farm, where the family was living, before he had completed a high school course. However he continued his studies at night and soon began to read law at home. During the winter months he taught school and succeeded in securing a license as a lawyer when he was only 21. Soon afterward he began the practice in Lebanon. It was not long before he became Clerk of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts for Marion County. Later he was elected City Attorney of Lebanon, and Secretary and Attorney for the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company. When that road was acquired by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, he represented that company as trial attorney in several counties. He remained in the employ of this company for thirty years. He presided as special judge of the Bell Circuit Court for four years. During all this period he engaged in the general practice of law in Marion and adjoining counties. On Jan. 19, 1914, he was appointed Valuation Attorney by the Interstate Commerce Commission in charge of the Southern District, and held this position until April, 1922, when he was appointed Attorney-Examiner for the Commission in the Bureau of Formal Cases. In this position he was in charge of the hearings and prepared initial reports for the Commission in many important railroad rate cases. He continued actively in this work, holding hearings in various portions of the country until after his 85th birthday. He retired from this position in 1939 and reopened his law office in Lebanon where he had always maintained his home. Thus he re-entered the general practice which he began nearly 65 years before.

In October, 1879, he married Annie Phillips, and to this union five sons and two daughters were born.

CHARLES C. McCHORD (1859-1937).

Of the five McChord brothers, Charles, the youngest, was the only one who achieved a national reputation.

Through the legacy left by his great-uncle, Charles Caldwell, he was enabled to attend Centre College at Danville, and he graduated from that institution, of which the Rev. James McChord, the brother of his grandfather, had been elected the first president. Charles studied law under the direction of his older brother, William, who had secured for him the payment of the legacy left for his college education. He was admitted to the bar of Washington County in 1882, was elected County Attorney in 1886 and two years later married Nellie Grundy. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the first Railroad Commission of Kentucky. This appointment started him in the channel in which he achieved distinction.

After two terms in the Senate of Kentucky, he was elected to the Kentucky Railroad Commission and served as member or chairman of that body until 1907, when he became a member of the law firm of McChord, Hines and Norman at Louisville.

In 1910 Mr. McChord was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Taft. He served under successive appointments as member or chairman of this body until his resignation in 1926, when he opened a law office in Washington and specialized in transportation law and related matters. He died in New York, Nov. 24, 1937, and was buried at Springfield, Ky.

Charles C. McChord was recognized by his associates in official life, and by the public generally, as one of the ablest of all those who have been members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After his death his former law partner, J. V. Norman of Louisville, said: "C. C. McChord was a man of strong character and decided views. Perhaps his outstanding characteristic was courage—physical, mental and moral. He was as absolutely

fearless as a man can be, and this courage manifested itself in the manner in which he met all the trials and problems of life. Even in his later years, when his physical strength was failing and he suffered the loss of his lifelong companion, his courage remained steadfast. As a public official, and he spent most of his life in public service, he was courageous in his adherence to the principles in which he believed and in fighting for their adoption. His loyalty to his family and his friends was also an outstanding characteristic, but this was the natural attribute of a strong and courageous man."

THE HYNES FAMILY.

Although the family probably originated in Scotland, it was located as early as 1700 in Londonderry County which is the northernmost portion of Ireland. According to tradition the name was originally spelled "Hinds," however it is known to have been spelled "Hynes" since 1734. William, the ancestor of the Kentucky family, came from Coleraine, which is located at the head of the deep water estuary at the mouth of the Bann River and about four miles from the Atlantic Ocean. At that time the chief industry of this section was salmon fishing, in which William Hynes, as a young man, is said to have engaged. He was born Nov. 6, 1714, and probably married before coming to this country. The date of his arrival is not known. In his pocketbook, at the time of his death, there was the following memorandum, showing that in 1745 he was in Philadelphia and working in the printing shop of Benjamin Franklin: "Dec. 7, 1745. There entered with Benjamin Franklin for a year for the New Yr 7 Dec. 1745. James Hughes, Thomas Wilson, William Hynes."

As shown in the table which follows this statement, William and his wife, Hannah Hynes, had three sons and seven daughters. The oldest was born in 1739 and the youngest in 1759. How long William and his family remained in Philadelphia is not known. His oldest son, Thomas, then married, was living in Washington County, Md., near North Mountain, and not far from Hagerstown, prior to 1770. William, then living in Washington County, Md., took the oath of fidelity and support in 1778. The husbands of some, if not all, of his daughters came from this section. His sons, Thomas and Andrew, went from there to Kentucky in 1779. Their mother, with most of her daughters and sons-in-law, followed shortly afterward. Whether William went to Kentucky with his family is not known. Such fragmentary evidence as I have seen indicates that he did. It is not known when he died.

Four hundred acres of land on Rough Creek, then in Nelson County, were entered in the name of "Hannah Hynds" on Nov. 12, 1784. When about sixty-five years old, Hannah, the widow of William, married James Barnes, a prosperous

farmer of Nelson County. Mr. Barnes died in 1795 and Andrew Hynes was one of the administrators of his estate. Hannah outlived her three sons and four of her seven daughters and died at the age of eighty-three in 1804. Her will, disposing of a substantial estate, is recorded in the Clerk's office of Nelson County.

THE HYNES TABLE.

WILLIAM HYNES,* b. Nov. 6, 1714, d. ———.

m. Hannah ———, b. 1721, d. Sept., 1804.

1. Sarah, b. May 13, 1739, m. 1st. Wm. Yates, 2d. ——— Plummer.
2. Thomas, b. March 7, 1741, d. May 5, 1796.
3. William, b. Aug. 31, 1743, d. Feb. 13, 1756.
4. Hannah, b. March 10, 1746, m. 1st. Nathan Linn, 2d. ——— Welch.
5. Susannah, b. June 16, 1748, m. John Powell.
6. Andrew, b. Feb. 28, 1750, d. Sept., 1800.
7. Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1752, m. Ezekiel Rose.
8. Charity, b. Feb. 26, 1754, m. Charles Fitzpatrick.
9. Anna, b. Oct. 18, 1756, m. John Cole.
10. Letitia, b. Oct. 9, 1759, m. 1st. Phillip Gilliland, 2d. ——— Culberson.

ANDREW HYNES (1750-1800).

m. Elizabeth Warford, d. 1803.

1. Sarah, b. 1778,† d. 1800-1803, m. Armistead Churchill.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1780, m. Dr. Burr Harrison.
3. Thomas, b. 1782.
4. Nancy, b. 1784, m. Wm. Duvall.
5. Polly, b. 1786, d. 1870.
6. Abner, b. 1792, d. 1830-1836.
7. Alfred Warford, b. 1798, d. 1870.

*Most of the dates in this table and a substantial portion of the preceding sketch about the Hynes Family were taken from a manuscript prepared about 1884 by the Rev. Thomas W. Hynes, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman and a great-grandson of William and Hannah Hynes. I am indebted to Dr. Lee G. Crume, of Bardstown, Ky., for being permitted to obtain a copy of that manuscript.

†All of the dates given in this table are approximations.

ABNER HYNES (c. 1792, 1830-1836).

m. Lucinda Lindsey, May 20, 1824.

1. *Laura Duvall*, b. Feb. 1826, d. Feb. 26, 1879.

m. Robert C. McChord.

2. Elizabeth, b. (c) 1828.

ANDREW HYNES (1750-1800).

Andrew, the son of William and Hannah Hynes, was born Feb. 28, 1750, probably near Hagerstown, Md., though possibly in Philadelphia. Nothing is known about his boyhood or his education. However, judging from his accomplishments during his relatively short life of fifty years, the positions he held, his letters and his interest in securing educational facilities for his children and his community, it seems probable that he received more than a rudimentary education. His wife's name was Elizabeth Warford. It is probable that he married about 1774, that Elizabeth's father was named Alfred and that the latter lived in Maryland. It has been suggested by one familiar with the names of the early Maryland families that Elizabeth's maiden name was probably "Warfield." While this is of course possible, the name is spelled "Warford" in copies of the wills of both Andrew and his wife in the records of the Clerk of Nelson County.

Andrew Hynes raised an infantry company from Frederick County, Md., in the fall of 1776 for the Flying Camp. The company was ordered to Philadelphia Oct. 15, 1776. According to the records of the War Department, he "served in the Revolutionary War as Captain of a company in the 6th Maryland Regiment, commanded by Col. Otho H. Williams. He was appointed Dec. 10, 1776, and resigned, but the date of his resignation has not been found. The latest record on which his name appears is a list dated Camp Middle Brook, April 13, 1779, showing arrangement of the Field Officers and Captains in the Maryland Line." However, according to other records, he resigned March 1, 1779 (Maryland Archives, Vol. 18, pp. 74, 75, 214, 303. Heitman's Historical Register Officers of the Conti-

mental Army 1775-1783, p. 291). It also appears that Andrew's older brother, Thomas, served as a private in the same regiment. He enlisted May 15, 1778, and was discharged Feb. 25, 1779.

During the period of Andrew's service the army spent the terrible winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, and the following battles were fought in the vicinity of the original station of the Maryland regiments and it is known that Maryland troops participated in these engagements: Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777; Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777; Monmouth, June 28, 1778. The Adjutant General of the army reports "No compilation has been made by this office of the engagements in which the 6th Maryland Regiment participated during the Revolutionary War."

Except as stated above, the details of Andrew's Revolutionary service have not been ascertained. The battle of Monmouth was the last general engagement of the war on northern soil.

On account of the attacks and massacres by the Indians, life in Kentucky for several years after 1778 was far more precarious than was that in the army in the northern sector of the colonies after that date.

The two Hynes brothers had evidently made their plans to go to Kentucky to live before they resigned from the army. In the spring of 1779 they made their way to the Ohio, probably coming down the Monongahela River, and set out for Kentucky by boat. Thomas was accompanied by his wife and five children. Whether Andrew's wife came at this time is not known. They landed at the fort which, in the spring of that year, had been built at the Falls of the Ohio under the direction of General George Rogers Clark.

Shortly after their arrival they set out for the fort on the Salt River, near the present location of the town of Shepherdsville. Andrew did not remain long on Salt River. He, Captain Thomas Helm and Samuel Haycraft, with their families, arrived at the present location of Elizabethtown in 1780, where they established the Hynes, Helm and Haycraft stations or forts. These were located about a mile apart and formed a triangle. The Hynes station was on the ground now occupied by the city of Elizabethtown. These were the only settlements at that time between Green River and the falls of the Ohio. In the same

year (1780) the Virginia Legislature passed "An Act for establishing the town of Louisville at the falls of the Ohio," and appointed Andrew Hynes and seven other gentlemen trustees or commissioners to lay off the town (2 Collins, History of Kentucky, p. 371).

Andrew acquired land in Hardin County, some of which he retained until his death, but he did not remain there. The first deed book of Jefferson County shows that he performed his duty as trustee in conveying in lots the land which had been transferred to the trustees of Louisville.

It appears from Minute Book A of the Fiscal Court of Nelson County, that on May 24, 1785, when the court was organized, a commission signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, was produced appointing Andrew Hynes and eight others members of the court. Andrew was also member of the "Court of Oyer and Terminer," and the Court of Quarter Sessions. It apparently had both equity and common law jurisdiction. The minute book contains the records of regular sessions of the court and shows that for several years after 1785 Andrew Hynes sat as a member.

Apparently there is no available record showing the lists of the delegates to each of the eight popular conventions which convened at Danville for the purpose of securing the establishment of Kentucky as a separate state. The records establish, however, that Andrew Hynes represented Nelson County in the conventions of May 23, 1785, Aug. 8, 1785, and he appears to have attended a meeting in November, 1788. He represented Nelson County in the Virginia Legislature in 1786, 1787 and 1788. Presumably he participated in the long struggle in that body to secure the necessary action for the establishment of Kentucky.

He was the County Lieutenant or chief militia officer for Nelson County from about 1785 to 1789. He was appointed to this position with the rank of Colonel of Militia by the Governor of Virginia. The county lieutenants were not only responsible for the defense of the people against attacks of the Indians but were also the leaders of their communities in all important public matters.

In "1786 the outlying settlements were dreadfully harried, and brave men feared this section of Kentucky would be abandoned" (Bodley: George Rogers Clark, p. 277). On October 11, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act appointing Isaac Shelby, Benjamin Logan, Green Clay, John Jouett, Andrew Hynes and others commissioners to receive subscriptions for building a road (now U. S. No. 60) from the falls of the Great Kanawha to Lexington, Ky. The main purpose of this road was to facilitate the transportation of military supplies needed in combating the Indian invasions (12 Henning's Stats. Va. 282). On Dec. 17, 1786, Col. Hynes joined with John Jouett, James Crockett and others in a letter to Gov. Randolph of Virginia recommending that the stores and military supplies then being collected for the Kentuckians be sent down the Ohio with the spring floods. It was said that if they were "sent through the wilderness the Chicamunga and Cherokee tribes of Indians will intercept them." It was further said "should these stores mis-carrie, the loss, we fear, will endanger the destruction of considerable part of the Western Country" (4 Va. St. Papers, p. 206). In March, 1787, Col. Hynes was a member of a general court martial of which Col. Alexander Scott Bullitt was the president, which tried and found Col. Hugh McGary guilty of the charge of murdering Molunthy, an old Shawnee Indian chief, while he was a captive (4 Va. St. Papers, p. 258, and see Bodley: G. R. Clark, p. 286).

The settlement at Bardstown was originally called Salem or Salem Central. A school that had been started there was called Salem Academy. On the 15th of November, 1788, Andrew Hynes secured the passage of an act by the Virginia Legislature incorporating the institution and designating Terah Templin,* John Caldwell, Matthew Walton, Andrew Hynes and others as trustees (12 Henning's Va. Stats., p. 670). The John Caldwell named in this statute had settled near the present location of Bardstown in 1781. He was a prominent citizen of that section, and evidently a friend of Col. Hynes since he appears as a witness of the latter's will, executed in 1800. John Caldwell was an uncle of

*A pioneer Presbyterian minister who had come to Kentucky from Virginia with the Caldwell family. A small stone cottage built for him in the yard of the home of Wm. T. Caldwell, near Springfield, is still standing.

Wm. T. Caldwell, whose grandson, Robert C. McChord, married Laura Hynes, the granddaughter of Andrew Hynes.

On Dec. 2, 1788, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, which was probably introduced by Andrew Hynes, conveying 100 acres of land "at a place called Baird's town in Nelson County" to nine trustees, with authority to lay off and sell lots for the benefit of the owners, "David Baird and John C. Owing," and to establish a town by the name of "Bairdstown." This act designated Andrew Hynes one of the trustees (12 Henning's Va. Stats., p. 718). It is interesting to note that in Col. Hynes' will the spelling "Bairdstown" was uniformly used.

On Jan. 1, 1789, Will McClung wrote a letter to Gov. Randolph urging that Virginia reimburse certain citizens of Kentucky, amounts spent by them in the public service. From this letter it appears that Col. Hynes had made himself personally responsible for the wages of the "scouts and Rangers" of Nelson County and for the payment for rations obtained for them while on duty protecting the people from the Indians (4 Va. St., Papers, p. 542).

In June, 1789, Col. Hynes wrote to Gov. Randolph urging the confirmation of the appointments of certain militia officers which had been "commissioned by our Court." It appears from the enclosed list that among the captains so appointed were Hannaniah Lincoln and Matthew Walton. In this letter it was said: "I am sorry to inform your Excellency that the frequent inroads of the enemy make it indispensably necessary to keep two spies and sixteen rangers continually on our frontiers, and that, notwithstanding our best exertions, they are frequently committing depredations" (4 Va. St. Papers, p. 648). This letter is marked by its clarity, strength and dignity of style.

On June 9, 1789, the Nelson County Court adopted an order addressed to the Governor of Virginia "that Andrew Hynes and Benj. Pope, Gent. be recommended to the honorable Executive as fit persons to serve as Sheriffs of said county" (4 Va. St. Papers, p. 648).

On Sept. 8, 1789, Col. Hynes wrote to Gov. Randolph and resigned his position of County Lieutenant of Nelson County (5 Va. St. Papers, p. 26). He was one of the delegates from

Nelson County in the convention which assembled at Danville, April 3, 1792, and adopted the first Constitution of Kentucky. On the only controversial question which came before the convention he voted with the minority in opposing the pro-slavery provision which the convention adopted.

In 1793 he went back to Hardin County and "laid out 30 acres of land as a place to erect the public buildings and called it Elizabethtown in honor of his wife's Christian name" (Collins: History of Kentucky, p. 308). However Col. Hynes continued to live in or near Bardstown since it appears from the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the latter place that he was the chairman of the Board at least from Aug. 14, 1793, to July 1, 1797. He then possibly moved for a short time to Elizabethtown for it appears that the County Court of Hardin County in July, 1797, formally adopted a resolution establishing the town and appointing Armistead Churchill, Isaac Morrison and Andrew Hynes trustees (Hayercraft's History of Elizabethtown, p. 27). It is reported that he was instrumental in the organization of a Baptist church at that place. However, he did not remain long in Elizabethtown, since in 1800, the year of his death, he represented Nelson County in the Kentucky Senate, and it appears from his will executed July 21, 1800, and probated Sept. 9, 1800, that he lived in Nelson County on a "plantation" of 450 acres.

This will also throws a side light on his character. He made generous provision for his "dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth Hynes," and for the support and education of his children. He provided that his slaves should be freed and left 500 acres of land to the trustees of Salem Academy. He directed that his "debts, which are but few, be speedily paid." He bequeathed "stocks and bonds," and devised to his family over 12,000 acres of land located in Nelson, Hardin, Jefferson and Butler counties.

In an article about the Hynes family which appeared in the Bullitt County Pioneer, Oct. 8, 1885, written by William R. Thompson, a grandson of Thomas, brother of Andrew Hynes, it was stated that the latter "died on his farm near Bardstown—and was buried there."

During the period of the Revolutionary War, Andrew Hynes served as a captain in the Continental Army and colonel of the

Kentucky Militia. As a civilian he was a judge, a legislator, a member of the first Board of Trustees of Louisville, and if not the founder, he at least was one of the founders of Bardstown and Elizabethtown. He was a leader in the development of schools and roads. He was a representative of his section in the long struggle to establish Kentucky as a separate state and a member of the convention which adopted its first Constitution.

It is believed that he deserves a more important place in the early history of Kentucky than has been accorded him. The following pages show that his sons and grandsons courageously answered the call of duty on many battle fields during the sixty-five years following his death.

ABNER HYNES (c. 1792- c. 1830).

The little that has been handed down in the family records about Abner Hynes is contained in the following brief statement written by W. C. McChord on Nov. 24, 1926: "Abner Hynes married a Miss Lindsey and died a short time after the birth of his two little daughters, Elizabeth and Laura, without leaving any estate."

Abner's mother died when he was about 12 years old. To what extent he took advantage of the provision made in his father's will for his education is not known. Neither the dates nor the places of Abner Hynes' birth, death or burial are definitely known. However some additional information has been developed which, when supplemented by conclusions that are apparently justified, makes a story that begins with fine prospects, rises to courageous adventure, then comes quickly to a close in wasted opportunities and failure.

Abner Hynes was born in Nelson County about 1792—only eight years before his father's death. In addition to making generous provision for his education, it was provided in his father's will that when he reached the age of 21 he should receive a house and lot in Bardstown and nearly 3,000 acres of land located in Nelson, Hardin and Butler counties—a more generous provision than was made for any of the other children.

It appears from page 21 of Capt. Alfred Pirtle's book on the Battle of Tippacanoë that in the early fall of 1811, Col. Joseph

H. Daviess of Lexington, Ky., joined the forces of Gen. W. H. Harrison that were being assembled at Vincennes for the campaign against Tecumseh's confederation and which culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe on Nov. 7, 1811. It is stated that with Col. Daviess "were four young gentlemen from Louisville, namely, George Croghan, John O'Fallon, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Louis, Mr. Moore—and a Mr. Hynes; also from Lexington came James Mead and Ben Sanders." At page 123 of this book is given the roll of Capt. Benjamin Parke's Troop of Light Dragoons from Sept. 18 to Nov. 19, 1811. Near the end of the roll and in the following order are the names: "George Croghlin (sic), Abner Hynes, Benjamin Sanders, James Nabb, John O'Fallon." A number of those in this roll are listed as having been killed in action. After the battle the militia was disbanded and the volunteers sent back to their homes. The George Croghan mentioned above was a nephew of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and subsequently had a distinguished career in the regular army.

Abner Hynes' cousin, Andrew Hynes, Jr., went from Bardstow to Nashville with Felix Grundy in 1808. Andrew was a major on Andrew Jackson's staff in his campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama in 1813. Jackson won the battle of Talladega on Nov. 19, 1813, was again successful at the battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. The Indians sued for peace and the Treaty of Ft. Jackson was signed Aug. 10, 1814.

The 24th U. S. Infantry Regiment was recruited largely from Tennessee for the War of 1812. Probably a part of this regiment participated in Jackson's campaign against the Indians. A small detachment from the 24th Regiment served under George Croghan, then a major, at the defense of Ft. Stephenson.

According to the records of the U. S. War Department, Abner Hynes was, on April 20, 1813, commissioned 3rd lieutenant in the 24th Infantry, and on the same day was promoted to be 2nd lieutenant. On Aug. 15, 1813, he was appointed 1st lieutenant and resigned from the service Oct. 2, 1814, a few weeks before the treaty of peace, bringing the War of 1812 to an end, was signed.

The identity of the Abner Hynes mentioned in the military records referred to above has not been definitely established. All the known facts indicate, however, that he was the subject of this sketch. It seems probable that he went with his cousin and the recruits from Tennessee on Jackson's campaign against the Creek Indians.

Abner married Lucinda Lindsey, daughter of George Lindsey of Hardin County, on May 20, 1824. As stated above, he died a few years later without leaving any estate.

The lives of Abner Hynes and John McChord (1792-1841) followed strangely parallel courses. After both had died, the two lines were united in the marriage of their children.

Abner and John were born probably in the same year. Each was the son of a pioneer who came to Kentucky from Maryland. Each received a substantial estate upon reaching maturity. Each had a brother who attended Transylvania University and achieved distinction—Alfred Hynes as a doctor, and James McChord as a clergyman. Each served in one of General Wm. H. Harrison's campaigns against the Indians organized by Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief—Abner in the Battle of Tippecanoe, John in the Battle of the Thames. Thereafter each was offered a lieutenant's commission in the regular army. John declined, but Abner accepted and served for a time. After the war was over, each was unable to make the difficult adjustment to civilian life. Each failed to keep his inheritance and died in comparatively early life. Each left two infant children to be supported by their relatives.

Robert McChord visited his guardian at Bardstown where Laura Hynes was then living in the home of her uncle. And so the descendants of two families, which had originated in the same section of North Ireland, then had moved from neighboring counties east of the Alleghenies to settle in adjoining counties in Kentucky, met and were married in Bardstown.

OTHER DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW HYNES.

Sarah, the oldest daughter of Andrew Hynes, married Armistead Churchill. She evidently died shortly after her marriage. Her sister, Elizabeth, married Dr. Burr Harrison, Sr.,

of Bardstown. Their daughter, Mary Harrison, was the first wife of Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

In 1803, Andrew Hynes' daughter, Nancy, married Wm. P. Duvall, a young lawyer of Bardstown. An interesting sketch of his early life is given in the "Early Experiences of Ralph Ringwood" in Irving's "Crayon Papers." Mr. Duvall served as territorial governor of Florida, under appointments by Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson. His son, Burr Duvall, raised a company of soldiers from Nelson County and with them, and as their captain, joined the forces of Texas in the successful revolt against Mexico. Burr's brother, John, and possibly one other soldier, were the only members of that company to escape death at the massacre at Goliad, Tex., in 1836. John Duvall returned to Kentucky and later became a soldier in the Confederate Army.

After completing the medical course at Transylvania University, Alfred, the youngest son of Andrew Hynes, married, in 1829, Mary, the daughter of Dr. James Blythe, who for several years was the president of the Lexington institution.

Dr. Alfred Hynes began the practice of medicine at Bardstown and is said to have been "one of the most eminent physicians of the state" (W. R. Thompson, in *Bullitt County Pioneer*, Oct. 8, 1885). During the Civil War he served in the Federal Army as Surgeon of the 28th Kentucky Regiment until his resignation in 1864. Howard Hynes, one of his sons, was a Confederate soldier and was killed during the war; another son, Alfred, was a Federal soldier; a daughter, Florence, in her early life, taught school in Louisville. Among her pupils was John I. Jacob, a member of a prominent Louisville family and a great-great nephew of Lt. John I. Jacob who was an officer in Andrew Hynes' company during the Revolutionary War.

In later life Miss Hynes lived in the home of Alfred H. McChord at Springfield where she conducted a small private school for several years. She was the writer's first school teacher.

LAURA HYNES McCHORD (1826-1879).

Laura Duvall, the daughter of Abner and Lucinda Hynes, was reared as a member of the family of her uncle, Dr. Alfred Hynes, of Bardstown. The circumstances of her marriage and some of the facts in regard to her later life have been told in the preceding sketches. She was a little below medium height, finely proportioned and of an attractive manner and appearance. Her eyes were brown and her black hair was parted over a broad and beautiful forehead. A high degree of intelligence and strength of character were depicted in her features.

Sixty years after her death, one of her sons wrote of his childhood days and of her: "She was beautiful in person and in character—always kind and gentle. She loved music and played a guitar, and would gather us around her and sing the songs of long ago. She delighted to take us children to the Little Beech (a stream near the McChord home) in the late summer afternoons. Its banks were then covered with native forest and flowers. We fished there and had our supper in the late afternoon. The home and the negroes went for debt during the Civil War. My mother was the light and inspiration of the family—always cheerful and deeply religious."

Another son, writing of the period before the slaves were freed, while speaking with equal affection for his mother, brought out another side of her character. He said, "She was stern and exacting, but a just woman. When she made up her mind, her will was law in that household and governed whites as well as blacks." It is obvious from the memoirs of this son, written when an old man, that the character of his mother made a deep impression upon him in his youth and remained with him throughout life. It is also made clear that this influence of the mother in the family was due to quick perception, sound judgment and gentle affection as well as to determination and strength of character.

Laura McChord died of pneumonia at her home in Lebanon in 1879 and was buried in the Ryder Cemetery at that place.

THE CALDWELL FAMILY.

The name was originally spelled "Cauldwell." It is said that the family originated in France, that three brothers, John, William and Andrew, fled to Scotland on account of the persecution of the Protestants and that for the same reason the family later went to North Ireland. John Caldwell, who was born about 1700, married Mary Phillips in Derry County, Ireland. He, with his family, emigrated Dec. 10, 1727, landed at Newcastle, Del., and settled in Lancaster County, Pa.

It is believed that during this same period some of John's brothers came to the same section of Pennsylvania and that among them was William. At any rate, a William Caldwell, who was born in 1705, died in York County in 1778. His daughter, Isabella, married our ancestor, John McChord, who came to Kentucky in 1790. In the old Irvine-Caldwell Cemetery in Boyle County, Ky., is buried an Isabella Caldwell who was born in 1738 and died in 1817. It is believed she was a daughter of the John Caldwell mentioned above and hence a cousin of the Isabella who married John McChord. This repetition of this comparatively unusual name in this Presbyterian family points back to an ancestress who had the same name—probably their grandmother and the mother of the John and William Caldwell mentioned above.

During the period 1735-1742 John went with his family from Pennsylvania to Charlotte County, Va., where he established the Cub Creek settlement and the Tinkling Springs Presbyterian Church. Here John's oldest son, William, died and the latter's widow and daughter, Martha, went to South Carolina. There Martha married Patrick Calhoun, whose son, John Caldwell Calhoun, became South Carolina's most distinguished statesman.

Robert Caldwell, another son of the founder of the Cub Creek settlement, left there with his wife, Mary, nee Logan, and with his brother, John, and their families, came to Kentucky in 1781. Robert settled in Mercer (now Boyle) County. He and Samuel McDowell represented the Concord (Danville) Presbyterian Church at the first Presbyterian conference in Kentucky,

which was held at the Cane Run Meeting House, near Harrodsburg on July 12, 1785.

Shortly after his arrival in Kentucky Robert acquired, by patent signed by Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, two tracts of land—one of 500 acres on Beech Fork, the other of 650 acres on Cartwright's Creek, in Nelson (now Washington) County. It is probable that Robert's son, William T. Caldwell, was located in Washington County as early as 1786. In that year Charles Wickliffe, with his family, arrived in Washington County from Pennsylvania. In the following year Mary, the oldest daughter of Charles Wickliffe, married William T. Caldwell, who, in 1794, erected a brick residence on the Beech Fork plantation. William followed in the footsteps of his father and became an elder in the Springfield Presbyterian Church when it was organized. At his death he left a substantial estate of land and negroes. Only three of his ten children survived him: William T., Jr., who died in 1830, Charles and Lydia. Charles moved to Mercer (Boyle) County and became the ancestor of the prominent Caldwell family now living near Danville. Lydia Caldwell married John McChord, whose father had married Isabella Caldwell, the daughter of William Caldwell of York County, Pa.

The little that is now known of Isabella and Lydia Caldwell, each of whom married a John McChord, is contained in the occasional references to them in the letters of James McChord, Isabella's son, to his sister, Mary Crothers, then living in Greenfield, Ohio. In 1814 Mary was expecting the birth of her first child. Through James' letters, Isabella was urging Mary to come to Lexington for that happy event. In his letter of March 19, 1814, James wrote, "Mother says you need not fear for the want of work (if you come), she has plenty of flax. Upon the supposition that you cannot come at all, you must mention about what time you will want her there (140 miles away) and she will take William (11 years old) and pack." In other words, Isabella, though then 59 years old, planned to ride horseback with an eleven-year-old boy over the primitive roads to her daughter who was then 140 miles away in Ohio. In a letter written on Aug. 29, 1815, conveying the sad news of his mother's death which had occurred a few days before, James said: "Thus

was accomplished what she had expressed to be her wish—permission to hear that beautiful psalm. She just lived to witness the opening of that little church (the predecessor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church at Lexington) on which she had set so much of her heart.”

Unfortunately James made only one reference to Lydia, the wife of his brother, John. In his letter of Oct. 9, 1817, it is said, “Brother John and Lydia were up last week. With Lydia we were all very much pleased.” It appears from the wills of her brother, Wm. T. Caldwell, Jr., and of her father, that both were devoted to her, and made ample provision for her and her children. Lydia McChord died when she was only 38 years old and was buried in the family lot on the Caldwell farm in Washington County.

THE CALDWELL TABLE.

JOHN CAULDWELL.

m. Isabella (?) ———.

1. *John*, b. (c) 1700, d. (c) 1750.
2. *William*,* b. July 1, 1705, d. July 1, 1778.

JOHN CALDWELL, (1700-1750).

m. Margaret Phillips, c. 1721.

1. William.
2. John.
3. James.
4. David.
5. *Robert*, b. 1732, d. July 30, 1806.
6. Thomas.
7. Margaret.
8. Isabella, b. June 11, 1738, d. March 13, 1817.

WILLIAM CALDWELL (1705-1778).

m. Jean ———.

1. Robert.
2. Samuel.

*It has not been definitely established that William was the brother of John, the immigrant.

3. Jannet.
4. Jean.
5. Martha.
6. Catrin.
7. Margaret.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Mary.
10. *Isabella*, b. 1755, d. Aug. 16, 1815.
m. John McChord.

ROBERT CALDWELL (1732-1806).

m. Mary Logan, b. 1741, d. July 1, 1815.

1. Margaret.
2. John.
3. David.
4. *William T.*, b. May 13, 1762, d. July 20, 1827.
5. Robert.
6. Phillip.
7. James Logan.
8. Samuel.
9. Mary, m. Henry Palmer.
10. Elizabeth.
11. Jeanne.

WILLIAM T. CALDWELL (1762-1827).

m. Mary Wickliffe, Nov. 29, 1787.

1. Robert W., b. Jan. 1, 1789, d. Aug. 25, 1815.
2. Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1790, d. Aug. 26, 1805.
3. Charles, b. Sept. 3, 1792, d. June 29, 1864.
4. *Lydia*, b. Aug. 7, 1795, d. Nov. —, 1833.
m. John McChord.
5. Thomas P., b. July 7, 1798, d. Aug. 12, 1798.
6. Mary Logan (Roberts), b. June 27, 1800, d. Aug. 7, 1827.
7. Wm. T., b. Dec. 24, 1803, d. Jan. 14, 1830.
8. Sarah Jane, b. Aug. 2, 1807, d. Dec. 18, 1820.
9. Elizabeth Anderson, b. Dec. 24, 1809, d. Oct. 15, 1810.
10. Martin Nathaniel, b. Oct. 14, 1811, d. Nov. 29, 1826.

THE WICKLIFFE FAMILY.

The name came from Wycliffe, the English hamlet from which the family sprang. Here the lords of Wycliffe held sway from the time of the Norman Conquest through fifteen generations until 1611, when the title to Wycliffe passed, on the death of William, the 15th Lord of Wycliffe, to his daughters. The lands remained in the family until 1734 when they passed to collateral heirs.

David, the progenitor of the American family, was the son of Anthony, the 14th Lord of Wycliffe and Ulvington, and a brother of William, the 15th Lord of Wycliffe mentioned above. David came to America in 1635 and settled in St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's County, Md., where he died in 1643. He was an Indian trader and a member of the Maryland Assembly. His son, David, was an ambassador to the Indians and was repeatedly commended by the Colonial officials for his services. The latter's grandson, Robert, became an extensive landowner in Prince William County, Va., and was a member of the County Court. He engaged in shipping and shipbuilding. Charles, the first member of the family to come to Kentucky, was Robert's son by his second wife, Elizabeth Anderson.

THE WICKLIFFE TABLE.*

- I. David, b. in England, d. 1643.
m. Jane ———, probably in England.
- II. David, b. 1636, d. 1693.
m. Elizabeth ———, about 1666.

*The data here given in regard to the Wickliffe family is taken from a summary of the results of his extensive research by the late Prof. C. R. Jones, of the University of West Virginia, prepared for the writer in April, 1939. This statement differs from the published accounts of the origin and early history of this distinguished family. It differs also from the generally accepted report as to the names of the parents of Charles Wickliffe (1740-1816). However, Prof. Jones stated that his notes, comprising about 600 pages, now in the Library of the University of West Virginia, contain "full proofs" of the accuracy of his account. The Hardin family data given in these notes is also taken from Prof. Jones' summary.

- III. David, b. 1668, d. 1698.
m. Elizabeth King.
- IV. Robert, b. 1697, d. 1760.
 1. m. Dorcas Arrington (c), 1718.
 2. m. Elizabeth Anderson (c), 1724.
- V. Charles, b. (c) 1740, d. Oct. 31, 1816.
m. Lydia Hardin, 1771.
 1. Mary, b. March 14, 1772, d. Sept. 15, 1827.
m. Wm. T. Caldwell.
 2. Robert.
 3. Elizabeth.
 4. Martin H.
 5. Nancy.
 6. Nathaniel.
 7. Lydia Ann.
 8. Charles A.
 9. Rosannah.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE* ((c) 1740-1816)

Charles Wickliffe was born in Westmoreland County, Va. When about four years old, he moved with his parents to Prince William County, Va. About 1770, and apparently with the Hardin family, he moved to the George's Creek settlement in Fayette County, Pa., in the Monongahela Valley. He married Lydia Hardin about 1771-1772. He may have spent short periods in the militia during the Revolutionary War but apparently devoted most of his time during this period to the building and equipping of boats for military and private parties emigrating to Kentucky. He followed his boats in 1786 and, with the Hardin family, settled in Nelson, now Washington County, Ky., on lands at the point where Sulphur Run empties into Cartwright's Creek. He possessed some means before his arrival in Kentucky and steadily increased his fortune through

*This statement is based upon the notes of Prof. C. R. Jones, supplemented by the account of the Hardin and Wickliffe families by O. W. Baylor, *Springfield Sun*, August 17, 1939.

his own efforts, and then he inherited lands in Prince William County, Va., from his father and his bachelor brother, Elijah. He also inherited property from his brothers Nathaniel and Robert. He was prominent in the public life of Nelson County and of Washington County after that county was created in 1792. He was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the County Court, and the Court of Quarter Sessions, and High Sheriff of Washington County. He cleared and cultivated extensive tracts of land upon which he raised various crops—mainly tobacco. He owned and operated a large warehouse on Cartwright's Creek near his home about six miles southwest of Springfield. From this warehouse he operated several flatboats loaded with tobacco, whiskey and other local products down Cartwright's Creek, the Beech, the Salt River, the Ohio, the Mississippi to Natchez and New Orleans.

He was a gentleman of the first rank, able, honest and highly respected by all who knew him. Apparently he moved to Bardstown in the latter part of his life, where his will was probated and recorded in 1816.

Charles' eldest son, Robert (1775-1859), became an eminent lawyer at Lexington. He was known as the "Old Duke." At his death he left 1,800 acres of blue grass land, and his fortune is said to have been the largest amassed during this period by a Kentucky lawyer. Robert's youngest brother, Charles A. (1788-1869), was born in Nelson, now Washington County, Ky. He also became a distinguished lawyer, was Governor of Kentucky, 1839-1840, member of Congress and Postmaster General under President Tyler. He married Margaret Crepps, daughter of Christian Crepps, who was killed by the Indians on Salt River. Gov. Wickliffe's son, Robert, became Governor of Louisiana, and his grandson, J. C. W. Beckham, became Governor of Kentucky and U. S. Senator.

It is interesting to note that the three outstanding Kentucky lawyers of their period, Ben Hardin, Robert and Chas. A. Wickliffe, were the great-grandsons of Mark Hardin, to whom a reference is made in the following sketch.

THE HARDIN FAMILY.

The authentic record of the Hardin family begins in 1716 with the purchase by Mark Hardin of lands in that part of Virginia which is now Fauquier County. Here he died having acquired a substantial estate. His son, Major John Hardin (1710-1789), was a captain of militia during the French and Indian War. He moved from Virginia to Fayette County, Pa., about 1760, and engaged in building and equipping boats for military and other parties going down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. He was captain and possibly major in the border campaigns of the Revolutionary War. He moved to Nelson (now Washington) County, Ky., in 1785-1786. His son, Benjamin, after his marriage to his cousin, Sarah Hardin, sold his lands in Pennsylvania in 1788 and followed his father to Kentucky. He became a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizen of Washington County. His wife, Sarah, is said to have been a woman of distinguished appearance and superior intellect. Their son, Benjamin, became the famous Ben Hardin of Bardstown, one of the ablest Kentucky lawyers of that period.

Martin Hardin (1716-1790), the second son of Mark Hardin, was born in Fauquier County, Va., and died in Fayette County, Pa. He engaged in merchandizing, furnished supplies to the military forces and acquired extensive land holdings. He served in the border militia during the Revolutionary War.

Martin's fourth daughter, Lydia, before coming to Kentucky married Charles Wickliffe. She became the mother of a large family of children, among them were Robert, Charles A., and Mary, who married Wm. T. Caldwell.

John, the sixth child of Martin Hardin, was a lieutenant in Morgan's Rifles (12th Pennsylvania) during the Revolutionary War and won distinction at the Battle of Saratoga. He moved to lands on Pleasant Run in Nelson (now Washington) County in 1786. In 1789 he was appointed County Lieutenant of Nelson County, with the rank of colonel, and succeeded Andrew Hynes as the commanding officer of the militia of the county. He is said to have participated in every expedition, with one exception, against the Indians after he came to Kentucky. He was assassinated by the Indians in Ohio when on an official

mission of peace in 1792. Hardin County, Ky., was named in honor of this gallant soldier.

THE HARDIN TABLE.

MARK HARDIN (1685-1735).

m. Mary Hogue.

1. John (Major), 1710-1789.
2. *Martin*, 1716-1790.
3. Mark.
4. Henry.
5. Martha.
6. Abigail.
7. Mary.
8. Ann.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Alice.

MARTIN HARDIN (1716-1790).

m. Lydia Waters, 1739.

1. Mary.
 2. Sarah.
 3. Hannah.
 4. *Lydia*, b. April 10, 1748.
m. Charles Wickliffe.
 5. Mark.
 6. John (Colonel).
 7. Martin.
 8. Rosannah.
-

THE McELROY FAMILY.

James McElroy, a Scotsman, with his family, friends and relatives, emigrated from County Down, Ireland, in the ship "George and Ann" in 1729. His ancestors are said to have come from County Lanark, near Glasgow, Scotland. He landed at Philadelphia and settled in Bucks County, Pa. About 1760 he went with his family to Campbell County, Va. He and his sons are said to have participated in the French and Indian War. Archibald, the second son, was killed at the battle of King's Mountain, and Samuel was present as a soldier at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. While in Virginia three of the McElroy brothers, Samuel, Hugh and James, married respectively Mary, Esther and Margaret Irvine, the daughters of the Rev. John Irvine who had come to this country with James McElroy, Sr., in 1729.

In 1787, the three McElroy brothers with their families moved to Kentucky. Samuel and James located in what was then Nelson County, now Marion County, several miles southeast of the present location of Lebanon. Hugh settled in what is now Washington County, on a farm, a part of which is within the eastern limits of Springfield. The Springfield Graded School building is located on a part of this property. Hugh built on this farm the first brick house between Danville and Bardstown. The first County Court of Washington County was organized and held in this house. Hugh reared a family of ten children. His fifth son, John (1772-1833) married Mary Hundley, Nov. 5, 1794, and they settled on a farm on Pleasant Run, near the old Sandusky Station about five miles east of Springfield, where his children, Hugh, Anthony and Sarah were born. John died in the cholera epidemic of 1833.

THE McELROY TABLE.

JAMES McELROY.

m. Susan McCune (c) 1728.

1. John.
2. Archibald.

3. *Hugh*, b. (c) 1734, d. 1794.
4. Samuel.
5. James.

HUGH McELROY (1734-1794).

m. Esther Irvine.

1. James.
2. Margaret.
3. Sarah.
4. Mary.
5. *John*, b. March 10, 1772, d. June 23, 1833.
6. Hugh.
7. Samuel.
8. Robert.
9. William.
- 10 Elizabeth.

JOHN McELROY (1772-1833).

m. Mary (Polly) Hundley (Nov. 5, 1794), b. March
3, 1777, d. July 12, 1856.

1. Hugh, b. Sept. 19, 1795, d. Feb. 8, 1877.
2. *Anthony*, b. March 17, 1797, d. Sept. 25, 1886.
3. Sarah, b. Sept. 20, 1799, d. Feb. 6, 1884.
m. John Crawford.

ANTHONY McELROY (1797-1886).

m. Ann Garland Rice, Nov. 25, 1824.

1. Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1826, d. April 20, 1917, m. James Hughes.
2. Sarah, b. Jan. 20, 1828, d. 1911, m. Palmer Grundy.
3. *Charles R.*, b. Jan. 10, 1830, d. June 12, 1915.
4. Hugh, b. July 2, 1832, d. Dec. 17, 1918, m. Mary Handy.
5. Anthony, b. Aug. 14, 1835, d. Jan. 5, 1918, m. Margaret Irvine.
6. Martha, b. Feb. 14, 1839, d. Aug. 6, 1920, m. Samuel McDowell.
7. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1841, d. Jan. 8, 1922, m. Nicholas McDowell.

8. William, b. Jan. 10, 1843, d. Oct. 21, 1930, m. Susan Calhoun.
9. Susan, b. Apr. 10, 1846, d. Apr. 10, 1938, m. Emmett Field.
10. John I., b. Feb. 10, 1848, d. Aug. 8, 1920.

CHAS. R. McELROY (1830-1915).

m. Mary E. Shuck, Nov. 4, 1851.

1. *Nannie Irvine*, b. Nov. 12, 1852, d. April 24, 1938, m. W. C. McChord.
2. John Shuck, b. Oct. 22, 1854, d. April 15, 1941.
3. Sarah, b. July 22, 1860, d. Jan. 9, 1939.
4. Chas. H. R., b. Oct. 4, 1863.
5. Susan, b. May 31, 1866, m. Finley Scruggs.

ANTHONY McELROY (1797-1886).

When a boy Anthony came from his father's farm and entered the employ of James Hughes in his store in Springfield. In early life he and his older brother formed the partnership of H. & A. McElroy and engaged extensively in the general merchandising business. The firm bought hogs and transported them overland to Charleston and Savannah. Anthony would take the proceeds of these sales on horseback to Philadelphia where merchandise was bought for sale in the firm's store in Washington County, and was hauled back by wagon over the mountains.

Hugh and Anthony were partners in every sense of the word and this relationship was not dissolved until Hugh's death in 1877. Though each reared a family, they were partners in all business transactions and had a common purse and common property for nearly 70 years.

Anthony assisted in organizing a Bible Society in Springfield in 1817, and in organizing the first Sunday School in the county. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge in Springfield which was organized in 1818, and continued his membership until his death 68 years later. He was elected an elder in the Springfield Presbyterian Church Dec. 25, 1828, succeeding William T. Caldwell, who had died the preceding

year, and served in this position for 58 years. He was a leader in educational and religious movements as well as in business and commercial affairs of the county for more than half a century.

Endowed with a strong constitution, his temperate and industrious habits, combined with unusual business and executive ability, carried him in good health to the age of 89 years and enabled him to accumulate a large estate.

He married Ann Garland Rice, who was born Feb. 7, 1807, and died Oct. 23, 1864. She was the daughter of Charles Rice of Louisa County, Va. Her parents died when she was an infant and she was brought to Kentucky in 1814 by her uncle, Thomas W. Claybrooke.

Anthony and Ann McElroy reared a family of 10 children, all of whom lived beyond the allotted three score and ten years. The longevity of this family is remarkable—the average age of the 10 children was 84 years.

CHARLES R. McELROY (1830-1915).

Charles, the oldest son in the remarkable family of Anthony and Ann McElroy, began his business career with his younger brother, Hugh, in the dry goods business at Springfield. Later he became cashier of the First National Bank of that place. While he had a thorough knowledge of the banking business, he lacked the sound judgment and business acumen possessed by his father. He engaged in disastrous speculations and became bankrupt in 1872. This virtually ended his business career though he maintained his connection with the bank for many years.

He possessed wide general information and took an especial interest in the history of his family and of his county. He was at his best as a host and conversationalist. However in comparatively early life his hearing became impaired. He became totally deaf and spent the latter part of his life in complete retirement.

In 1851, when only 21 years old, he married Mary, the daughter of Dr. Michael Shuck, of Lebanon. They reared five children: Nannie Irvine, the subject of the next sketch in this series; John S., who married Nannie VanSant; Charles, who married Sallie Higgins; Susan, who married Finley Scruggs,

and Sarah, who unselfishly devoted her life to the care of her parents and never married.

NANNIE McELROY McCHORD (1852-1938).

The eldest child of Charles and Mary McElroy was born in Lebanon at the home of her grandfather, Dr. Shuck. She was educated at the Caldwell Institute at Danville and married William C. McChord. She inherited her father's interest in people and his gift as a conversationalist.

In addition to fine common sense and judgment, she possessed an unusually attractive, gracious personality with a dignity that won for her the affection and respect of a wide circle of friends in all walks of life.

To the varied activities of the Springfield Presbyterian Church, of which she was a lifelong member, she devoted a substantial portion of her time and means.

The relationship between her and her husband is indicated by the following excerpt from his memoirs written when he was 73 years old:

"While working in the clerk's office, my schoolboy sweetheart, Miss Nannie McElroy, graduated at Danville and returned to her home in Springfield, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. . . . It is my pleasure as well as my duty to make a special reference to my schoolboy sweetheart and wife, Nannie McElroy. When we were married, she knew as well as I that I had nothing but a strong constitution and a determination to succeed if it was possible by hard work and close application to business to do so. She cheerfully and happily shared my humble lot, and with great industry and economy managed our humble home. At all times she was a faithful and most exemplary wife and mother, and we go down the decline of life, hand in hand, with the same love and confidence existing between us as when we were sweethearts at school and during our young married lives."

She died, at the age of 85, in Springfield, April 24, 1938. While she retained her happy disposition and her interest in current events and people to the end, the best part of life for her went out with the death of her "schoolboy sweetheart," ten years before.

THE SHUCK FAMILY.

Johannes Schoch is said to have come to this country with his family from canton Nicuhausen, Alsace, Germany, in the Dutch ship "Brotherhood" in 1750. The available fragmentary evidence indicates that his family consisted of those listed in the first table given at the end of this sketch.

Johannes' sons, John, Michael and George, ultimately settled near Mifflinburg, Northumberland, now Union County, Pa. In the latter part of 1776, the three brothers enlisted in Capt. John Clarke's company of the Northumberland County Militia. In January 1777, the Pennsylvania Militia companies under the command of Col. James Potter, marched to the Delaware River, crossed it and joined the command of General Washington. They participated in the New Jersey campaign, including the battles of Piscataway and Ash Swamp (8 Pa. Arch. (5th Ser.), p. 659). Later John served in Lt. Peter Grove's detachment of the Northumberland County Rangers against the Indians on the frontier (8 Pa. Arch. (5th Ser.), p. 683).

According to a deed executed July 31, 1795, by John and his wife, Margaret, they were then living in Penn's Township, Northumberland County. Shortly thereafter John moved to Kentucky.

On Jan. 2, 1796, he purchased 245 acres of land on Hardin's Creek in Washington County, Ky., near the present location of Lebanon. At this time John and some of his sons spelled the name "Shock," which in a few years developed into "Shuck." John was either accompanied to Washington County, or was soon followed there, by his sons, Christopher, Phillip, Michael and George, all of whom were then married. Christopher first appeared in the assessment rolls of Washington County in 1797, and he was then also assessed for 100 acres of land in Harrison County. It is known that a number of families from Union and Snyder Counties (formerly Northumberland County, Pa.) came to that section of Kentucky, particularly Bracken County, after 1790. It seems probable that Christopher first settled there. It may be assumed that John's wife, Margaret, died about 1797, since after that year his farm was assessed in the name of Christopher, with whom he lived until his death in 1804. John left an

estate of about £500. Among the personal effects were 15 books in "Duch print," a "Large Bible," a Hymn Book and Testament, a prayer book, a "enecoo" clock, a part of a set of blacksmith's tools, and an "old muscat," which probably had seen service at the battle of Piscataway.

John's son, Michael, bought 200 acres on Rolling Fork at the mouth of Cherry Run, but moved to Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1800. His daughter, Sarah, married Wm. Bebb, who became Governor of Ohio. Herbert Bebb, a lawyer now living in Chicago, is his descendant. We are indebted to Mr. Bebb for the foregoing data relating to the Schochs of Pennsylvania and showing that John Schoch or Shock of that state was the John Shock who appeared in the assessment rolls of Washington County in 1796.

In 1809 George Shuck was living in Bullitt County, but soon thereafter moved to Ohio. About 1810 Christopher moved to Iowa, and Phillip followed him there about 1816. Wm. J. Shuck, now 98 years old and living in Unionville, Ia., is said to be Phillip's descendant.

In Pennsylvania, John's oldest son, John, Jr., married Mary Barbara Steenbroouch. It is interesting to note that in Kentucky this Dutch name was spelled "Stepro." A Peter Stepro, probably Barbara's brother, appears in the Washington County records of this period.

Dr. Shuck states that Mary's mother was brought by her parents to this country when seven years old from "the settlement on the Rhine."

In November, 1799, John and Mary Shuck with their three little girls, together with several other families from Buck's (Berkes(?)) County, Pa., embarked on the Ohio River in a flat boat for Kentucky. The boat ran into a snag on an island about three miles below Pittsburgh. Before the boat could be repaired, ice formed on the river and it remained impassable until December 15th, when the party again set out for Kentucky. John and Mary accompanied them, although, three days before, a son, Michael, was born to them. The family landed at the falls of the Ohio and went to Washington County. John settled on a small farm in the neighborhood where his father and brothers, Christopher and Phillip, then lived.

The Shuck Table

THE SHUCK TABLE.

JOHANNES SCHOCH*

m. ————

1. Mathias (1738-1812).
2. John (1740-1804).
3. Michael.
4. George.
5. Jacob.
6. Phillip.
- 7, 8. Two daughters.

JOHN SHOCK (1740-1804).

m. Margaret† ————

1. John (1763-1814).
2. Phillip.
3. Michael (1767-1855).
4. George.
5. Christopher.
6. Rosina, m. Daniel Wenner.
7. Eva Catharine, b. June 18, 1779.

JOHN SHUCK (1763-1814).

m. Mary Barbara Steenbroouch (Stepro), b. 1772, d.
Oct. 15, 1850.

1. Margaret (Flanagan), b. July 3, 1793, d. June 20, 1863.
2. Eveline, b. 1795.
3. Elizabeth (Carter), b. 1797.
4. Michael S., b. Dec. 12, 1799, d. Feb. 21, 1884.
5. Henry, b. 1803.
6. David, b. 1806.
7. John, b. 1807.
8. Solomon, b. 1813, d. Nov. 24, 1836.

MICHAEL S. SHUCK (1799-1884).

m. Priscilla Irvine, Feb. 12, 1828.

1. Mary Ellen, b. March 22, 1829, d. Jan. 29, 1912.

*The relationship of those listed in this first table has been established only to the extent that it can be said to be probably correct.

†Margaret's family name is not known. There is some indication, however, that it was Wagoner.

2. John, b. Feb. 9, 1834, d. Dec. 9, 1877.
3. Solomon S.

MICHAEL S. SHUCK (1799-1884).

Dr. Shuck was born on Brunot Island in the Ohio River about three miles below Pittsburgh under circumstances that have been described in the preceding sketch.

His father settled about two miles from the present location of Lebanon. John Shuck was a farmer, frugal and industrious, but a poor manager. When he suddenly died in 1814 he left to his widow and large family of small children land that was heavily mortgaged. Michael, the oldest son, who was then only 14, took charge of the operation of the farm, and, to obtain money for his education, learned the trade of a wheelwright. Thus he was enabled through his own efforts to attend school until he was 22 years old. William McChord, who was then living in Lebanon with his older brother, John, was a schoolmate and devoted friend of Michael Shuck.

In later life, speaking of his school days and classmates, Dr. Shuck said, "I found many who were more sprightly and quick than I was," and then he made a remark which described his long career, "but what I could not do by genius I would make up by industry."

Again through his own efforts he was able to attend the medical school of the University of Transylvania at Lexington. After his graduation in 1827 he began the practice of his profession at Lebanon. Two years later he married Priscilla Irvine and soon acquired an extensive practice. He said: "I never neglected a call day or night or for any kind of weather. I often rode (on horseback) the greater part of the night to attend to old patients and chronic cases that I might be at my office as much as possible during the day." His charges were "\$1 for a visit of a mile and under, and 25 cents for each additional mile. From 25 cents to 50 cents for a dose of medicine or extracting a tooth."

When not attending patients during the evening he continued his study of medical books and other publications. Thus, although he had never had any experience with cholera, he was able to correctly diagnose the first case of the terrible epidemic

of 1833. Referring to a call to treat a case of small pox, and at a time when he doubted the efficacy of his own vaccination, he said, "I had chosen medicine as my profession and thought it would not do to shrink its responsibility in any case that belonged to it." For more than 30 years he was the leading physician and surgeon of Lebanon and Marion County.

A few years after he entered the practice he began the operation of a farm which he continued with success and much pleasure to himself even after his professional career had ended.

On Jan. 1, 1840, he began what he called a "Journal" in a substantial book of 370 pages, and in it for more than 35 years he made entries with fair regularity. Sections were devoted to "Cases," "Health," "Prescriptions," "Weather" and "Farming." An autobiographical sketch was added in 1866.

His case histories were crude in comparison with the records kept by the modern physician or surgeon, but he definitely followed the plan that has been perfected in recent years. As early as 1842 he was treating "influenza" and speculating as to the nature of the disease. He had many cases of malaria, called "congestive intermittent fever," which he observed to prevail along the water courses and to yield to quinine.

His "Farming and Horticultural Notes" show that by trial and error he constantly endeavored to improve his methods of farming and by cross-fertilization to improve his seed and yield. He sowed rye on March 4, 1869, the day on which Grant was inaugurated President. He said he regarded both the rye and Grant in the nature of experiments, and later indicated that, in his opinion, both "experiments" were failures.

The first entry in this Journal was on Jan. 1, 1840, and was as follows: "Clear, but cold; at 6 o'clock P. M. the thermometer stood at 5 degrees below zero." The last entry was 37 years later, on Jan. 1, 1877, and was as follows: "Snow 18 inches deep, in places 4 to 4½ feet deep, where it was drifted."

During the Civil War, Dr. Shuck was strongly opposed to secession, but bitterly resented the action of the northern states in freeing the "servants." He regarded Jefferson Davis as a "traitor to the Constitution" and Lincoln as a "usurper and a dictator." He favored the maintenance of the Constitution "without a jot or tittle of change." He said, "We should re-

main in the Union, but repel every wrong, by force if necessary."

His family had belonged to the German Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania. Through the influence of his wife he joined the Presbyterian Church shortly after his marriage and, as in everything to which he set his hand, he took an active interest in the church and its affairs throughout his long life.

When he was 72 years old he wrote, "Still practice medicine and ride night and day." Nearly two years later a severe cholera epidemic spread over Marion County. On account of his experience in the epidemic forty years before he was overwhelmed with calls for his services. He said, "I attended to all I could" until he was stricken with the disease and barely escaped with his life. In January, 1874, he wrote, "I do not practice much now. I lead an active life, mostly on my farm in which I have always delighted." However he continued to respond to the calls from his old patients until he had finished the course of 50 years in his profession. He then completely retired and died in his 85th year.

MARY SHUCK McELROY (1829-1912).

Mary Ellen, the oldest child of Michael and Priscilla Shuck, was born in Lebanon where she went to school and later attended Bishop Smith's "finishing school" at Louisville. On Nov. 5, 1851, she married Chas. R. McElroy and went to Springfield, where she lived the remainder of her life. Like her father she was of small stature, with blue eyes and light brown hair.

She was remarkable for her charity, kindness and complete unselfishness. To her the Bible was truly "a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." Her life was devoted to the service of others—her family, her church, her Bible school students and her friends. On account of her life and character she was regarded with profound respect and affection by all who knew her.

Notwithstanding frail health and her full share of sorrow, she maintained to the end of a long and useful life the bright and happy disposition of a courageous Christian character.

THE IRVINE FAMILY.

The Irvines of Scotland are said to have descended from William De Irvine, armour bearer to Robert Bruce, who was rewarded for his services with the grant of the forest of Drum in Aberdeenshire. Some of his descendants fled to north Ireland. One of them was John Irvine, a Presbyterian preacher.

On March 9, 1729, John, with his family, embarked from Londonderry and, with James McElroy, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He remained there until 1737, when with the McElroys he went to Virginia, settling in Rockbridge County. John's son, Abram, who had been born in Scotland, married Mary Dean, who had been born in Ireland. Both had been brought to Pennsylvania by their parents and with them had gone to Virginia. Mary Dean's mother, Jane McAlister, is said to have aided in the defense of Londonderry when that place was besieged in 1690 by James II.

The Rev. John Irvine had four daughters, three of whom married sons of James McElroy as has heretofore been stated in the sketch of the McElroy family. Abram, the son of John Irvine, with his sisters and brothers-in-law, came to Kentucky in 1787 and settled on Salt River about five miles southwest of the present location of Danville. He had eleven children, one of whom was John, who married Prudence Armstrong of Mercer County. Among the children of John and Prudence Irvine were Priscilla and Abram. Priscilla married Dr. M. S. Shuck. Their daughter, Mary Shuck, married Chas. R. McElroy (1830-1915), and his brother, Anthony McElroy (1835-1918), married Margaret, the daughter of Abram Irvine. The wives were cousins, the husbands were brothers and all were the great, great grandchildren of the Rev. John Irvine.

THE IRVINE TABLE.

- I. Christopher Irvine.
- II. James Irvine.
- III. John Irvine.
 - I. Abram.

2. *Esther*, m. *Hugh McElroy*.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Mary*.

IV. *Abram Irvine*, b. May 9, 1725, d. 1801.
m. *Mary Dean*, b. Feb. 22, 1733, d. 1814.

V. *John Irvine*, b. 1755, d. Aug. 15, 1811.
m. *Prudence Armstrong*, b. Sept. 13, 1761,
d. April 11, 1811.

1. *Sarah*.
2. *Samuel*.
3. *Mary*.
4. *Margaret*.
5. *Abram*.
6. *John*.
7. *Priscilla*, b. Oct. 9, 1800, d. Jan. 23, 1872, m.
M. S. Shuck.
8. *Robert*.

THE FAMILY FRIENDSHIPS CONTINUE.

Reference has been made in one of the preceding sketches to the expedition in September, 1756, which resulted in the destruction of the Indian stronghold on the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania, called the Kittanig. Among the captives rescued at this time was Ann, the wife of John McCord.

At page 67 of McCauley's Historical Sketch of Franklin County is given a list of a company of "Rangers" who it is said participated in this expedition. Among those listed are John McCord, Abram Irvine and Robert Caldwell. It seems probable that this company was recruited from Cumberland County, Pa., and that our ancestors, Abram Irvine and Robert Caldwell, were then living in Virginia. Nevertheless the Indians held captives from Virginia as well as from Pennsylvania. So it is not impossible that our ancestors participated in this expedition.

In the old Irvine-Caldwell cemetery in Boyle County about five miles southwest of Danville, Ky., are buried within a few feet of each other Abram Irvine (1725-1801) and Robert Caldwell (1732-1806). The last resting place of these two pioneer friends overlooks the lands of Joseph Irvine, a descendant of the Abram who is mentioned above. About two miles away is the farm of Charles W. Caldwell, a descendant of Robert. Not long ago Charles Caldwell and I visited Joseph Irvine and then spent an interesting afternoon reading what time had almost obliterated from the tombstones of our ancestors.